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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1921.

**Bringing Europe to Us.**

THE United States has gotten far enough away from the strict construction of Washington's farewell address and the advice of Thomas Jefferson, that all its supporters of diverse political opinions agree that this government cannot ignore the Far East. No one disputes that agreement with Japan as to a joint Far East policy is essential to our peace and economic well being. No objection has been raised to a settlement that will take the form a treaty not alone to confirm the open door policy but put it in operation, even if European governments are included in this.

Of course the Far East is not Europe. As to Europe, we must stick close to Washington and Jefferson. We can have no entangling alliances with any European countries as to Europe. This government must not mix in any way with them in their affairs, unless perhaps to get full share of the economic benefits resulting from the last war. But European policies are for Europe to decide and European politics must be anathema to this country. It is all too bad a mess to admit of our even approaching it in an advisory way.

Yet, strange though it may be, the United States has no hesitancy in asking Europe to join in settling an Asiatic policy primarily concerning this country and Japan. Europe may mix in our affairs even to a treaty, but not we, in theirs. No one sees anything incongruous in this. Great Britain, France, Italy and maybe Holland and Belgium, will sit in at the Washington conference in an effort which is simply to bring a cordial, definite understanding with Japan. Italy has practically no interests in the Far East, neither has Belgium, while French interests are but small.

This government, however, is not in ignorance of mutual relations of these governments with each other, their rivalries, their clashes and agreements and how these reach out to all the rest of the world. No one is blind as to how these may obtrude at the conference table where it may take all of Secretary Hughes' generalship to confine matters to the Pacific Ocean. The attitude of France to Great Britain, of Italy to both, and to Greece, that Great Britain always thinks in terms of India, France and Belgium of Germany, Italy of the lands she covets, which are now held by Greece and the Slavs, and that jealousies and ambitions are always undercurrent powers is known to all who read.

Self-preservation is the first law of nations as of individuals, and if self-interest does not rule the world, it at least takes precedence over the other fellow's interests. Back of the scenes and on the sidelines, the greatest influence is apt to be what each one can get for itself in exchange for favor as to the immediate question at issue. Can the most be secured from the United States or from Japan, if they clash or take opposing or even differing positions? Which will be the readiest to trade and offer the most? Or will favor elsewhere for an unrelated object decide a vote?

The United States must not deal with Europe. Japan has no such inhibition. The United States is not of the league of nations and will not be. Japan is and her vote and influence may be of constant, or recurring value there to all the others at the conference who are also of that association where they settle their differences with which we do not meddle. They are all in the international court of justice, we are not. We invite them in. They come. They invite us. We stay at home. We cross the Pacific and they go with us. But not so the Atlantic, as then we would go, not with, but to them.

All of which but points the moral that what comes out of this conference will depend mainly upon public opinion in the countries represented. It is said there is now no such thing as international public opinion. This must not only come from this conference in definite form, but it must be a deciding factor. Left to themselves, with no such unity of pressure to force agreement, there is danger the conference may become a bargain counter for matters wholly outside its agenda, and as far from the Far East as is the Near East and Europe. In this pressure the United States must lead with the single insistence that ways can and must be found to do what it was called to do, and not to find excuses or reasons for the not doing, in which diplomacy is prolific. Otherwise it may do very much for which it was not called, and very little as to the actual subjects on the program.

Investigation might prove that the prohibition of honest work had more to do with the increase in crime than the prohibition of booze.

**A Bad Bill.**

THE HERALD is in receipt of a letter from the American Farm Bureau Federation inclosing propaganda in favor of the "anti-filled-milk" bill and expressing the pious hope that we know what we were talking about when we opposed that bill. It says the inclosed article "contains a number of statements which we did not make." It does, and most of them are such that we would dislike to make them.

The case of this bill is very simple. In opposing it we do no guessing; we do not merely think, we know we are right. Also our acquaintance with human nature tells us that any farmer's organization which tries to make capital by fathering any such measure, is doing the farmers an injury and not a service. It is a bill for special privilege, for special favor, which all farmers have condemned when sought by anyone else. It is dead wrong from every point of view.

Filled milk is skimmed milk with the use of coconut oil as a fat content. Both are wholesome

materials and combined are equally wholesome, equally nutritious, and equally good food. The only difference between filled milk and whole milk is in the substitution of coconut oil for butter fat.

No one pretends that the oil is as good as the fat or contains the same qualities. There is no cook who would not prefer to use cream and butter rather than any of the many substitutes. But as a fact, they use the substitutes, just as they use them instead of lard and for the same reason—they are cheaper. Why does not the Farm Bureau introduce a bill to prohibit the use of all vegetable oil or fat substitutes? Why not try to compel housewives to use only cream, butter and lard as their grandmothers used to do? It would be just as sensible, as right and honest, as much in the interests of public health and child life, as is this anti-filled-milk bill.

Filled milk is plainly marked for just what it is and this is right. It is sold for what it is. No one who can read can be deceived, for the label tells the fact. It is in exactly the same class as the butter substitutes and finds a market for the same reason—it is cheaper. In favoring this bill the bureau descends to twaddle about the "coconut cow." They follow this with statements which are wholly untrue as to the effect on the health of the tenement children, while the recent health survey in New York found the healthiest spot in one of the most congested tenement districts.

It would be a mighty good thing if all children as well as all grownups could have more whole milk, cream and butter. But the farm organizations cannot bring this with bills to increase their price and so take away the present portion, making them the luxuries of the rich and condemning the poor to skimmed milk without any fat. They say filled milk or coconut oil last year "displaced 8,000,000 pounds of butter fat." It did not do anything of the sort. All the butter fat was sold that was produced and at high prices. Just that much more fat was consumed in the form of coconut oil. No butter fat was wasted or lacked a market. But the 8,000,000 pounds of coconut oil also made a market for many times that much skimmed milk that otherwise would have been wasted.

If the Farm Bureau would turn its effort to providing distribution agencies for milk producers and lowering its cost, it would be doing a real service. There is this, and so much else the farmers need that is economically sound and right, and can be provided, that this anti-filled-milk gallery-play is like the waste of skimmed milk, at least it has no fat content or any kind that can stand an economic test.

If Secretary Mellon was as good a politician as financier he would know more about the stuff that taxes are made of.

**Getting in the Way.**

IT has been mighty unkind of the agricultural bloc to disturb, as it seemingly has, the peaceful occupation of the halls of Congress by those who had claimed joint rights there so long as to feel them a vested reality. Really, the chief novelty of the agricultural intrusion has been in its splitting of party lines. If it had stuck to party lines as a party issue it might not have been viewed with quite such extreme alarm, but rather adopted as an ally.

Governor Miller, of New York, who being of, for and by that State, is, of course, unprejudiced and who is full of ideas of infinite variety, declares that when farmers or laborers undertake to further their interests by entering politics, "they attempt that which is hostile to American institutions and is certain to result in their own disadvantage." The governor is not alone in his viewpoint. It is always most disagreeable to have outsiders insist on sharing what has been exclusive game preserve.

Other interests have found it easy to come singly or in groups to Congress for what they wanted. Frequently this was to get fulfillment of campaign pledges. Farmers and laborers had first to organize themselves. They have done this, and now come to Washington through accredited representatives. Not understanding the game as played under the rules they do not regard party lines as uncrossable nor realize the advantages of making what they want party issues.

They have not been in politics, they have only been voters. They left their legislative interests to others who planned for them, and they depended on these vicarious representatives to get for them at least what was left over. Then they organized and decided to look after themselves. After all, this is not so much of a calamity and it is only the superstructure, not the foundation of government which is disturbed. Lobbying is but the right of petition. It is but petitioning in person, and is a right never successfully denied.

Farmers ask what should not be granted, as well as what should be. So do laborers, merchants, manufacturers, financiers, capitalists, professionals and Utopians. Congress is supposed to have powers of discrimination. Anyway, any needed safeguards are in the personnel of Congress and not in denying the right to lobby, which is the right of petition.

Twice as many bathing suits are now sold as formerly, but no more cloth is consumed in the making.

**A Modern Miracle.**

THE age of miracles is not past. A recent health survey developed the fact that the location of the lowest ratio of deaths and the best average of health was on the East Side in one of the most congested tenement districts. If that is not a miracle, what is? Psychotherapeutics might explain it as due to a mental condition common to that sort of life.

Regular hours, hard work and plenty of it, simple living, financial inability to afford sickness, thinking health and not exaggerating ailments, out-door life for children who have to take care of themselves and an absence of mere nerve strain through unnatural requirements or privileges, these may be listed, but can they remove the miracle element? It cannot be possible that people are freer of disease, and are of better health, who do not have health rules to observe every hour of the day, who do not watch and analyze every ache, pain or unusual feeling, who never heard of vitamins or calories, and who simply haven't time to be sick nor coddle themselves.

Yet this miracle, for such it must be, is quite in harmony with that other finding of physicians, that the largest average of child malnutrition and underdevelopment was found in the homes of the rich. It is indeed hard to tell what to do or what to believe in this day when facts so contradict authority in so many fields, and where expert dicta so frequently contradict themselves, or each other.

Is search and seizure so much worse than the police third degree?

**New York City Day by Day Impressions: by C. C. McIntyre**



NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The smart little intimate midnight supper clubs are blooming for the fall season. These little nocturnal haunts have strangely survived prohibition. Thousands of dollars are spent to decorate them—even Fogarty and Urban are called in to add their deft decorative touches. Thus in the revival of "The East Side Way," Frances Starr in her despair in the final act shouts to her French maid to get out her prettier frock for "I'm going to the Montmartre." In the original version she was going to Rector's. The supper club reached the highest popularity during the reign of Irene and Vernon Castle. The Club de Vingt was the first. It flourished and made a fortune for the widow of social standing who sponsored it. During the war the supper clubs died down but with prohibition they flared up again like mushrooms that shoot up in the night.

The Montmartre, The Little Club, The Club Maurice, and the Sixty Club—supposed to be the rendezvous where Flo Ziegfeld met Billie Burke, where the handsome Greek met Constance Talmadge and Jim Rame met Alice Brady—are the smartest.

Just now on Fifty-second street on Fifth avenue the Club Royale is being killed for the smart supper crowds. The dance floor will hold only about twenty couples. There will be about fifty tables and the decorations will be luxurious but not ostentatious.

The new club is to be conducted by The Montmartre management. It is in such club that the jeweled flasks flourish. The covert gong is only for those with money to burn. Sandwiches are \$3 a copy and a modest snack for two will almost spoil a hundred dollar bill.

The orchestras now have two pianos, two violins, a saxophone and drums. The music is not so jazz as of yore. The waltz tempo is increasing in popularity.

Florette is a Tahitian girl who is a manicurist in a shop I frequently patronize. She is just learning English and she tells this one on herself. On a Long Island train her seat companion engaged her in conversation. Finally he inquired: "May I ask what is your vocation?" "The last two weeks in October," replied Florette quickly.

In a city ruled by Tammany, the interesting expose of the Ku Klux Klan left a very mild impression. The organization is said to have quite a large membership in Manhattan, but the New Yorker lives more in fear of the East Side gangs who have a scale of murder prices, than of the Klan.

Broadway is called often in fear of "being put on the box." That is the underworld phrase for a sudden disappearance. The price of having an enemy "put on a box" is \$200.

Maurice Paul, the cherubic young man, who writes of society under the names of "Cholly Knickerbocker" and "Dolly Madison," rides about town in a big red demon car. He violated a traffic ordinance the other day accidentally and an officer hailed him to the curb.

"What is your name?" inquired the officer. "Dolly Madison," he said. "Dolly Madison?" He started smiling to correct himself but the officer waved him away. "I suppose you are on your way to see Julius Caesar," shouted the officer.

**Horoscope For Today**

What the Stars Indicate  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1921.  
This is a fairly fortunate day, according to astrology, for Aries and Cancer are in benefic aspect until evening when Mars advances. During the working hours what ever is constructive and progressive should benefit, all the influence being stimulating and helpful.

Physicians and surgeons should profit greatly by this planetary government, which promises much for hospitals and surgery. Operations that are remarkable will be performed this afternoon when the brain will focus attention as never before, the seers declare.

Mars changing to sinister away in the evening may cause misery to lose confidence in work accomplished during the earlier hours of the day, but no attention should be paid to this mood. Beware of late entrance to a quarrel after sundown, for these small matters become magnified and distorted in the mind, which is affected by the evil direction of the stars.

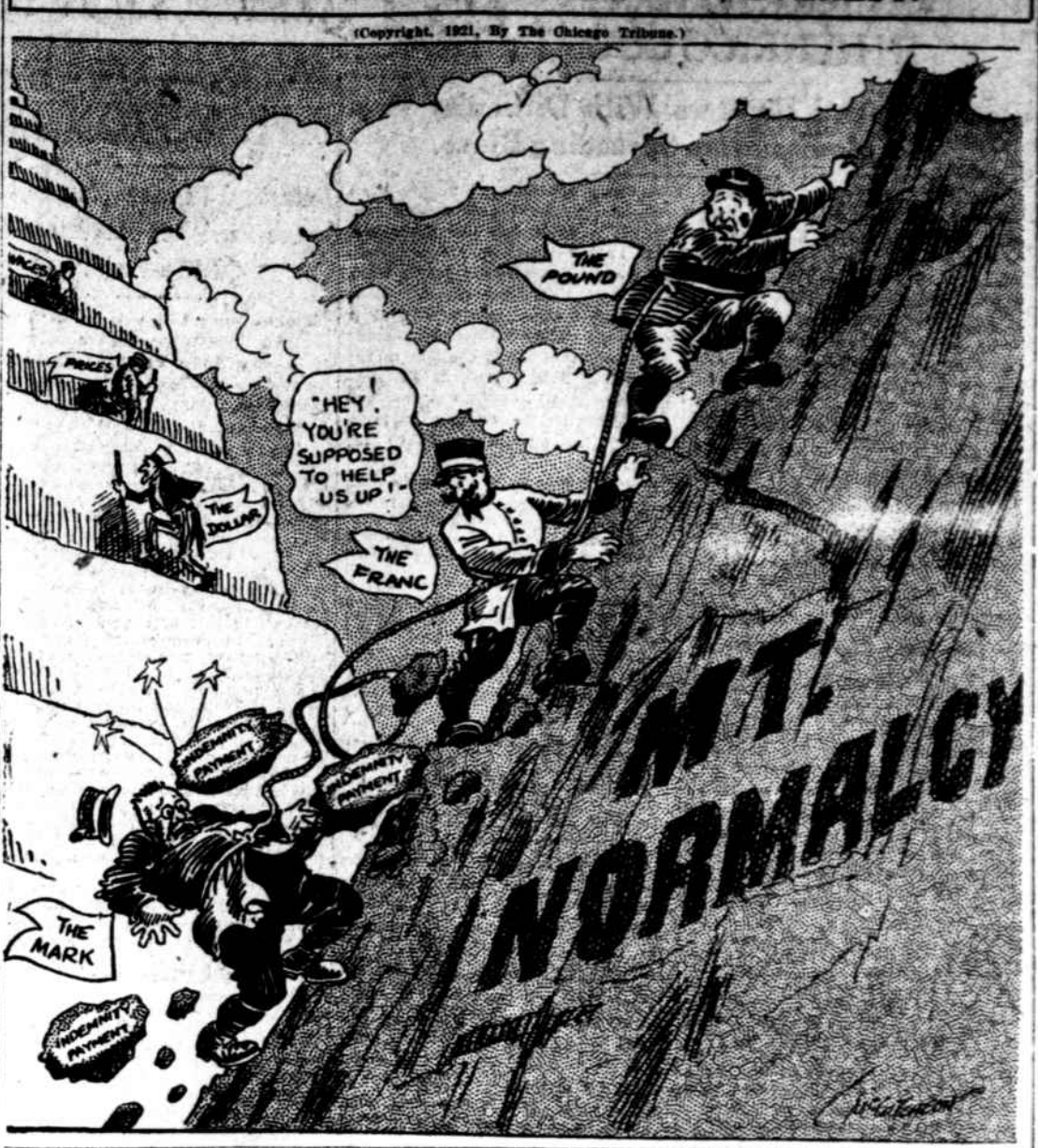
The morning and afternoon should be auspicious for making new friends, especially if they are of opposite sex. Washington, the national capital is subject to the best possible rule of the planets, which foreshadow much activity and many distinguished visitors, who will be much entertained.

There is to be again suffering among the poor and workers who have enjoyed comfort, may meet many needs. Those who read the stars admonish men and women to be thrifty.

Wars will loom on the world's horizon, even while peace measures are discussed. The East will menace, but danger lies only where wisdom ceases to rule and for that reason the United States will make no warlike gesture. Persons whose birthdate it is have a most fortunate year ahead of them if in the morning. If born later in the day losses may be sustained. The young will court and marry.

Children born on this day are likely to be kind and fond of many friends. These subjects of Virgo often are generous to excess.

**HARDER TO CLIMB THAN MT. EVEREST.**



**Open Court Letters to The Herald**

**On Oil Filling Stations.**

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
Having a sincere heartfelt interest in the welfare and beautification of our Capital city, Washington, D. C., I desire, through the medium of your valued paper, to call the attention of those in authority to what appears to me to be gross negligence on the part of both our city government and the individuals concerned in permitting to exist the unsightly and unkempt automobile oil filling stations which appear in so many prominent places about the city. I feel that they are really a disgrace to the National Capital. Most of those who conduct these places seem to make no attempt whatever at neatness about the premises, but seem satisfied to let them appear to be places for depositing old junk and waste of various descriptions. In many of our other cities the oil filling stations are made to be ornate and among the beauty spots thereof. There is little excuse for such places not being kept at least neat and clean, and at very small expense they can be made very attractive. The management could at least have the lots on which these filling stations are located cultivated, a little grass sown, a flower bed here and there, the grass kept trimmed, and a well defined driveway into and out of the premises. And I think they should be required to establish neatly constructed and appropriate painted buildings for their purpose, also and above all the immediate surroundings kept neat and clean. In view of the approaching conference on the limitation of armament, I trust that this subject will be given ample publicity and due consideration.

Very truly yours,  
RUTLAND D. BEARD.

**The Wreck of the ZR-2.**

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
Like boys at play they flew away. These dauntless birdmen strong. The ZR-2 was safe, they knew. Their hearts were filled with song.

Up in the sky they sought to fly Upon that fatal day. Soon back to earth they left with mirth Returned their lifeless clay.

On Humbler's bed These valiant dead That night 'neath wreckage lay— Last earthly trip For men and ship— Their souls had soared away.

Back toward the light They winged their flight. They saw His face to face. Oh, joy untold! Safe in His fold They reached their landing place.

So, tolling bells That toll their knells, Change knell to joyous strain. Their night is past. They're home at last. Ring out a glad refrain.

NELLIE E. PEALY.

**Time Factor in Lives.**

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
Time presses on and half the things we plan Are never accomplished. Time we waste like water And that fact called "Time" is big and strong. Conquering Caesars and Napoleons.

So, let us utilize our Time and make Our lives more worthy in our Maker's sight; Let us not squander in our petty strife.

Could help to make us great and glad indeed.

EDWARD J. IRVINE.

**Commends Miss Gorman.**

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
It affords me no small degree of satisfaction to see Miss Gorman not only possesses good looks, but what is still better, good sound sense, exemplified in declining to commercialize herself in refusing overtures from show people. She

**Limitation of Nutrient.**

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
(It was recently reported that in the breakfast menu at the housing buildings, Capitol Plaza, the pruned allotment of six per cent. was cut 50 per cent.) The female clerks, near Union Station, Are grieved at their unbalanced ration. Of toothsome prune. Their breakfast boon. But three are now, by allocation. Allowed each clerk for mastication. Of alimental dislocation. But let us hope for revocation. Of whosis' cruel proclamation. And urge, with marked accentuation. Restore fond fruit to full equation. That there may be due compensation— A prune and prism appreciation. Of irreducible pabulum. For each and every pruned Yum-Yum.

EDWIN I. SHOPE.

**Army, Navy and Marine Orders.**

**ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS.**  
**Field Artillery.**  
Col. Richard H. McMaster to Camp Bragg, N. C.  
Lieut. Col. Albert O. Faulkner to Camp Bragg, N. C.  
Maj. Herbert R. Odell to Fort Sill, Okla.  
Capt. Oscar L. Gruhn to Fort Sill, Okla.

**Cavalry.**  
The following to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.:  
Capt. Jay K. Colwell, Irvin H. Zelliff, William H. Kasten, Lieuts. Francis E. Rundell, Frank T. Turner, Christian, Knudsen, Mark Rhoads.

The following to Manila, P. I.:  
Col. Frank McCoy, Lieut. Col. Gordon Johnstone, Maj. Edward Bowditch.

Lieut. Col. John B. Huggins to Camp Humphreys, Va.  
Maj. James P. Johnson to Camp Dix, N. J.  
Maj. Daniel B. Brinsmade to Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

**Air Service.**  
Lieut. Carlton F. Bond to Langley Field, Va.  
The following to Langley Field, Va.:  
Capt. Dale Mabry, Lieuts. Walter J. Reed, James C. Cluck, Harvey H. Hollan, Arthur Thomas, Robert S. Olmstead, Junius A. Smith.

**Infantry.**  
Capt. Carlisle B. Wilson to Constantinople, Turkey, as assistant attaché to Turkey and Bulgaria.  
Col. William M. Fassetto to Camp Benning, Ga.  
Maj. Fay W. Babson to Camp Benning, Ga.

Capt. Ralph M. McFall to Minneapolis, Minn.  
Lieut. Osborne C. Wood to Manila, P. I.  
Maj. Charles T. Smart to Charleston, W. Va.

Maj. William J. Davis to U. S. A. Lieut. Victor O. Overcash, dismissed from the service.  
Capt. Eugene F. Hinton, dismissed from the service.

**Quartermaster Corps.**  
Maj. John P. Keeler to New Orleans, La.  
Capt. William T. King, honorably discharged, to Charleston, S. C.

**Miscellaneous.**  
Maj. Charles F. Thompson, G. S., to Washington, D. C.  
Capt. Hugh Miller, Engineers, resignation accepted.  
Maj. G. D. to Panama Canal Zone.  
Capt. George M. Shelton, retired, relieved from further active duty.  
Lieut. Col. S. Chappellier A. G. D., to Manila, P. I.

**NAVAL ORDERS.**  
Rear Admiral Josiah C. McKean, to commandant, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
Capt. Joseph M. Reeves, to command R. S. San Francisco, Cal.  
Comdr. Frank D. Pryor, granted leave of absence.

will continue to be an honor to her family and the city of her birth.

Washington, D. C.

**"Limitation of Nutrient."**

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**Two Fined at Rockville For Disorderly Conduct**  
ROCKVILLE, Md., Sept. 19.—Upon pleading guilty to charges of disorderly conduct, John Dougherty and Guy Ellis, young Washingtonians, were fined \$10 and costs by Judge William E. Vielt in the Police Court here. It was charged that the young men misbehaved themselves in places and two immense bones near the head were mistaken for tusks.

**Randolph-Macon College Will Reopen on Thursday**  
LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 19.—The formal re-opening of Randolph-Macon Women's College will take place on Thursday, though some matriculation will start as early as Tuesday. Most of the members of the faculty are already at the college and everything about the campus has been put in readiness for the opening.

**The Herald's Scientific Notes and Comment**

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1921.

**PLAN INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING DINNERS.**  
An international dinner that will mark a high point in the development of the engineer as a leading factor in constructive national and international policies as well as in the technical spheres of engineering will be held at the Engineers' Club in New York on October 3. Several hundred American engineers, representatives of the principal engineering societies of Great Britain and France, and men prominent in the diplomacy and statecraft of Europe and the United States will attend.

The event, while formally celebrating the homecoming of the mission of distinguished American engineers who went abroad to confer the John Fritz Medal upon Sir Robert Hadfield, of London, and Eugene Schneider, of Paris, will mark the launching of a world movement of engineers to promote unity among the English-speaking peoples and among peoples who aided in the war against Germany.

Engineers on both sides of the Atlantic, it was stated, are engaged in intensive organization, and now it is proposed to establish a new international contact which shall promote concord among the English-speaking countries, advance the science of engineering, and work along conservative lines for the establishment of international peace.

The guests at the dinner, which will attract engineers from all over the country, and be one of the most significant affairs of its kind in the history of the American engineering, will include the twelve members of the deputation which represented the John Fritz Medal board in Europe and representatives of the British and French societies by which they were received.

Invitations have been extended to many men prominent in public life, including President Hoover, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who has been active in promoting national organization of American engineers; Viscount Bryce, who has recently delivered a series of lectures at the Institute of Engineers, which has just ended its sessions at Williams College, and Charles J. Hughes, Secretary of State.

**PEANUTS COME FROM JAP SHANTUNG.**

The average person thinks of peanuts as a Virginia product. It would be surprising to learn that the American peanut market has been almost entirely supplied for many years by the importation of foreign-grown nuts. According to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture, the total amount of peanuts imported into the United States, chiefly from Spain, France, and Japan, Receipts of their highest point in the year ending June 30, 1920, was 122,412,425 pounds of peanuts were imported by the United States, most of which were grown in China. Of this amount, 120,244,455 pounds were shelled, and 12,067,970 pounds unshelled.

Our imports during the fiscal year 1919-20 totaled the equivalent of 122,412,425 pounds, or nearly 600,000 bushels of unshelled peanuts, as compared with a domestic production during the 1920 season of less than 26,000,000 bushels. According to the imports of peanuts during the first seven months of 1920, 170,160,567 pounds of peanuts were imported, which called for the crushing of an even larger volume of peanuts abroad than were actually shipped here. For the fiscal year 1920-21 imports of peanuts totaled 47,958,230 pounds, and peanut oil 15,676,181 pounds. The large importation of peanut oil, however, is not the reason for the low prices at which it was offered, was a material factor in curtailing the peanut oil production in the United States. The past effect of the foreign supply on the domestic peanut industry, therefore, should be of distinct importance.

India and Africa, especially Senegal and Gambia, in the past have been the heavy producers of peanuts. Countries of the tropics from these sources have been marketed in the United States, except when transshipped through ports of France and England, and other European countries. Shantung was formerly one of the most important sources of our foreign supply on account of shipping difficulties. Imports from that country, however, ceased entirely during the war.

For a number of years China has produced the bulk of the peanuts imported into the United States. Shantung is the leading peanut producing region in China, as its soil is particularly adapted to the growing of peanuts. The nut grown in that province is said to be larger than that grown in any other part of China, and contains more oil. The provinces of Honan and Chihli rank next to Shantung in the production of peanuts. Peanut farms in Shantung are small plots of ground, often not over two acres in area. Yet from the produce of small plots like this, a Chinese farmer secures a living not only for himself and family, but also for his children's education. This is all the more remarkable in that most Chinese farmers use only primitive methods of cultivation.

The peanut business in Shantung has largely been taken over by the Japanese as the successors of the Germans. Japanese traders at Tsingtau annually export large quantities of peanuts and peanut oil to the United States by way of Kobe and other Japanese ports. Kobe has consequently come to be considered one of the leading ports and peanut oil markets of the Far East.

Practically all of the peanuts imported by the United States from Asiatic sources are of the Virginia type, such as are used in this country for roasting and for "jumbo shelled" nuts. In fact, the story is told that this variety of peanut was introduced into China many years ago by an American missionary and was given the name of "devil nut" because of its foreign origin. It was first called the "devil nut" but later, when its popularity began to be understood, the name was changed to "big-better nut."

W. D.